FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 JUNE 1983

## PLO Affairs

**Political Developments** — Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) Secretary General George Habash "has obtained an undertaking from President Hafiz al-Asad to revoke Syria's decision to expel PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat," Radio Monte Carlo reported on 28 June citing Palestinian sources in Damascus. Earlier, various PLO sources announced that 'Arafat will chair a PLO Executive Committee meeting later this week to discuss his expulsion from Syria, according to reports by the radio and KUNA. Meanwhile, 'Arafat met with Fatah officials in Tunis who "expressed regret over Arab interference in Palestinian affairs," the radio reported citing WAFA. 'Arafat also held talks with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, TAP noted.

**Renewed Clashes** — Despite the alleged success of PFLP mediation between 'Arafat and the Syrians, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Fatah dissidents attacked and occupied a Fatah artillery headquarters near Shtawrah early on 28 June after receiving assistance from Syrian forces who shelled the loyalist position. However, the dissidents failed to dislodge 'Arafat's supporters from a nearby farm, the radio said. Earlier, the PLO office in Amman issued a communique stating that "armed elements" had opened fire at PLO positions in the area and accusing the Syrian-backed As-Sa'iqah organization of ambushing and arresting PLO men in Al-Biqa', Amman radio reported.

**Hawatimah Interview** — The joint command between the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) provides for consultation in advance to adopt a joint position on all political issues, although both sides will remain free to express different views on issues on which they cannot agree, DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah disclosed in an interview with Radio Monte Carlo. Expressing hope that the unionist process will not be confined to the PFLP and DFLP, Hawatimah said the establishment of the joint command is aimed at promoting PLO unity, not at creating "another PLO." Although Syria's expulsion of 'Arafat has increased PLO-Syrian tension, he said, this does not mean that the situation has reached the point of no return, and the DFLP and PFLP have exerted great efforts to settle the dispute. Hawatimah criticized the "national bourgeois trend" within the PLO for its lack of firmness against "Imperialist-Zionist-reactionary designs" and also said Yasir 'Arafat has made tactical mistakes in his dealings with the Syrians.

**In another development**, 'Arafat sent cables to Hawatimah and George Habash congratulating them on their "pioneering unionist step," Radio Monte Carlo noted.

**Saudi Statement, Comment** — After a session chaired by King Fahd, the Saudi Cabinet issued a statement broadcast by Riyadh radio expressing "regret" over the acts of violence and division within Fatah and reaffirming the Kingdom's support for the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." Saudi Arabia calls on all Arab countries to help contain the conflict and "will continue its own efforts toward this end," the statement added. Earlier, the Jidda paper *Al-Madinah* said that any solution to the dispute in Fatah should allow the PLO leadership the freedom to make decisions without foreign interference, SPA reported.

## Israel

**Supermarket bomb** — Two women were wounded by an explosion inside a Jerusalem supermarket, IDF radio reported on 28 June.

**Lebanese Deployment** — The Cabinet may convene this week to discuss the IDF's redeployment in Lebanon if the IDF submits plans for such a step, Prime Minister Menahem Begin told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. While Israel is seeking to coordinate such a move with the Americans, it is not "waiting for" the United States on this issue and will make its decision unilaterally, Begin stressed.

## Habib Mission

U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib arrived in At-Ta'if on a short visit to Saudi Arabia and will meet with the Egyptian foreign minister in Cairo on 28 June, according to WAKH and MENA reports.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi forces launched an offensive in the northern sector, forcing the Iranians to retreat after "fierce battles," an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio claimed. The Iraqis foiled an Iranian counterattack in which over 300 Iranians were killed, the communique added.

**In another development**, Iraq proposed a "complete exchange" of POW's with Iran, the radio reported, citing an official spokesman.

## Arab diplomacy, Statements on Chad

After meeting with Chadian President Hissein Habre in Ndjamena, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali revealed that his talks with Habre were extremely positive and that he had affirmed Egypt and Sudan's support for Chad against aggression, Cairo radio reported. Earlier, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak described Libya's role in Chad as "saddening and regrettable," according to MENA. Meanwhile, a Sudanese Foreign Ministry statement carried by SUNA urged the OAU to name Libya as the aggressor in Chad and to call on it to immediately withdraw its forces and end its military assistance to the Chadian rebels.

However, Libya denounced Egypt's statements about the Libyan role in Chad as "echoes of the fabricated accusations" levelled by the Americans and other "imperialist forces" in order to prepare for their direct intervention in Chad, according to a Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau statement transmitted by JANA.

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# South Asia

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## Reportage on Mujahidin Clashes With Soviet Forces

### High-Ranking Soviet Official Killed

*LD280239 Tehran IRNA in English 1924 GMT 27 Jun 83*

[Text] Zahedan, June 27, IRNA — Muslim Afghan mujahidin in a severe clash [with] the joint Soviet and Afghan Government forces in northeast of Herat last week destroyed a Soviet jeep and killed its passengers, including a high ranking Soviet official.

Informed sources reported that in some other clashes with Afghan mujahidin near Herat more than 10 of joint Soviet-Afghan forces were killed.

### Attack on Shindand Air Base

*LD251346 Riyadh SPA in English 1205 GMT 25 Jun 83*

[Text] Islamabad, June 25 (SPA) — The mujahidin have destroyed several aircraft in a lightening attack on Afghanistan's largest airbase at Shindand, entirely manned and operated by the Soviets, on June 7, the London-based AFGHAN PRESS AGENCY reported today.

The agency said the mujahidin had killed 16 Soviets guards before reaching the tarmac of the base where MIG's and other Soviet aircraft were made targets of rockets.

It added that the mujahidin in an another attack on a government convoy on Herat-Qandahar highway, destroyed five oil tankers and a number of tanks and supply trucks on June 11.

Nearly 23 Afghan recruits deployed by Soviet advisers against the mujahidin hideouts in Paghman were killed last week in a fierce battle in the town, 15 km north west of Kabul.

The agency said 19 communist troops were killed and two tanks destroyed on June 11 when the Soviet-Afghan forces launched an offensive on Pashmul village in Panjwai country of Qandahar district in south-eastern Afghanistan.

In another fighting at Zangabad, near Qandahar, the mujahidin armed with rocket launchers, destroyed a Soviet tank killing its four crew members.

### Aircraft Destroyed

*BK251103 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 25 Jun 83*

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin are reported to have attacked fortifications of (Hinten) during the first week of this month with rocket launchers and destroyed several Soviet aircraft parked on the runway. Reports say that several Soviet troops, who were on mobile (?security) duty, were also killed before reaching the airfield.

In another attack, the mujahidin destroyed five oil tankers, security tanks, and trucks of the supply convoy on the Herat-Qandahar highway between (Krichis) and Maiwand on 11 June.

### Helicopter Shot Down

*LD271356 Riyadh SPA in English 1210 GMT 27 Jun 83*

[Text] Islamabad, June 27, SPA — The mujahidin have shot down a Soviet helicopter gunship and killed or wounded nearly 60 communist troops near Bamian in central Afghanistan on June 6, the Peshawar-based Afghan ISLAMIC PRESS AGENCY reported last night.

The agency said a Soviet tank was also destroyed when hundreds of well-armed mujahidin attacked three military posts namely Darreh-ye Kakrak, Seyyedabad and Lalakhel [SPA spelling] in the suburbs of Bamian city of June 4.

Six charred bodies of Russians were found in the wrecked helicopter, it added.

Meanwhile, the London-based AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP) said last night the mujahidin captured Bagrami military post in Chakri area, south-east of Kabul, on June 18.

It added that 21 communist troops were killed in the fighting at the post.

The agency did not give any details on the mujahidin casualties.

### Attack on Uruzgan Headquarters

*BK290857 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 28 Jun 83*

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin attacked the (Karimkot) cantonment, the headquarters of Uruzgan Province, on the night of 12 June. They killed eight Soviet-Karmal soldiers and wounded many more, according to reports. During the fighting, the mujahidin reached up to the center of the cantonment and arrested two officers of the Karmal forces, who were later handed to a court in the liberated area. The mujahidin severely damaged two tanks and a military barracks during the attack. They also captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

### Herat, Badghisat Operations

*LD251822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 83*

[Text] During an operation launched last week in Herat, Afghan Muslim revolutionaries destroyed one of the aggressors' military vehicles and killed all its occupants. During this clash a member of the air force of the occupying force and one high-ranking officer together with two of his bodyguards were killed. Four Kalashnikovs and one Colt were taken as spoils of war by the revolutionaries.

On the basis of reports received from reliable sources, a series of bloody clashes took place last week between Muslim Afghan revolutionaries and the occupying forces of the Soviet Union in Badghisat and Herat Provinces; the occupying forces sustained heavy human losses and much of their military equipment was destroyed. These same reports state that a truck carrying 500

bones of soap, 2 trucks carrying 290 bags of sugar, 2 radios, and 10 firearms were taken as spoils of war by the Afghan revolutionaries.

A few days ago, while carrying out a revolutionary execution of the secretary of Herat's fourth district party committee, who had an active role in harming and harrassing people, the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries also captured a number of his firearms.

During a guerrilla operation the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries encircled a police station in Darvazeh, killed or injured its personnel, and captured all the arms from the station.

On the basis of the latest report, clashes between Muslim Afghan revolutionaries and the joint forces of the Soviet Union and the Afghan Government in the region of Dand, situated west ofHerat, are continuing.

**Fighting in Farah Province**

*GF271200 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 26 Jun 83*

[Text] In a clash with occupationist Soviet troops and the Kabul regime's forces in Farah Province in western Afghanistan, Muslim Afghan revolutionaries have destroyed 1 tank and seized 62 light arms, 2 anti-aircraft guns, and a large quantity of ammunition. The Muslim Afghan revolutionaries also killed or wounded a number of the Soviet troops as well as a number of the Afghan state forces.

## U.S. Reports on Indian Nuclear Program Assailed

*BK271603 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 27 Jun 83*

[Commentary by C.S. Pandit, chief of bureau of *Amrita Bazar Patrika*: "Calculated Disinformation"]

[Text] Ever since India exploded its implosion device in May 1974, there has been a determined lobby particularly in the United States to disprove its repeated declarations that India's nuclear program is only for peaceful purposes and it is not going to produce any nuclear bomb or weapon. It is impossible to convince this lobby that India could have any other design than to enter the exclusive nuclear weapons club in opposing a discriminatory nonproliferation treaty. Various pressures have been brought on India ever since including denial of nuclear fuel for its Tarapur power station in violation of the 30-year agreement entered into between India and the United States in 1963 until a via media was found to shift this responsibility to France. It was made possible because there are some in the U.S. Administration who realized the rightness of India's stand.

Next came the possible threat of Pakistan going nuclear in its defense. Some 3 years ago, for the first time, some U.S. diplomats in New Delhi started talking of the frantic efforts of Pakistan to acquire atomic weapons. They were more keen to know at that time if India would also go nuclear in its defense in case Pakistan made such a breakthrough. But the cool response they got on this issue on the basis of assurance received by New Delhi from Islamabad did not serve the purpose for which this issue had been raised. Subsequently, as is well known, the United States agreed to give massive arms aid to Pakistan of the order of $3.5 billion in view of the so-called threat posed to its security by the presence of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. It was also argued at that time that it may prevent Pakistan from going nuclear in its defense knowing that any explosion would result in cutting off of all such aids. But Pakistan has gone on merrily with its nuclear program whatever it is and has also acquired a new generation of sophisticated weapons in the bargain. [Words indistinct] offer of a no-war pact was appended to the announcement of the agreement on U.S. military aid, it was logical to conclude that it had some links with the U.S. arms offer to Pakistan. But, when India responded positively to the proposal, a section of the American press carried a story with no basis whatsoever that India was thinking over preemptive strike on Pakistani nuclear installations similar to what the Israelis had done to the Iraqi installations. No amount of official denial could totally remove this suspicion created by such obvious plant of disinformation.

Again, the same newspaper, *The Washington Post*, carried another story from its New Delhi correspondent on the eve of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit alleging that India had been reprocessing the irradiated fuel at Tarapur since 1965 resulting in the production of enough plutonium to enable India to produce 20 atomic bombs a year. (?That) this story was utterly unfounded and mischievous, according to the official spokesman of the Government of India, did not prevent the same correspondent from writing another story only the other day quoting unknown sources and alleging that India had sunk additional shafts at its Rajasthan desert test site to prepare for its second underground test. Perhaps it mattered little to the correspondent and the newspaper concerned that the very day it was published the official spokesman of the Government of India described the story as totally unfounded and untrue. What is significant, however, is to note that this story, like the previous one with similar nature, has appeared just a week before the U.S. secretary of state, Mr George Shultz', 3-day official visit to New Delhi — the first at that high level in 4 years. It is obvious that a section in the American power elite does not want improvement of bilateral relations between India and the United States and would use any method even planting disinformation in order to prevent any positive result coming out of Mr Shultz's visit.

## PATRIOT Decries Barnes' Comments on Khalistan

*BK241104 Delhi Patriot in English 18 Jun 83 p 2*

[Editorial: "Barnes' Mischief"]

[Text] The toughness the Reagan administration wishes to convey all-round was best illustrated recently by what American Ambassador in India Harry G. Barnes had to say. By contriving an utterly false analogy between the Khalistan conspiracy and the agitation for Puerto Rican independence he thought he had found an adequate riposte to the Indian complaint that the U.S. is encouraging Indian separatists. He was not concerned with the truth of either situation: It was to be tit for tat. In a recorded discussion with two Indian journalists, the U.S. ambassador was hard put to it to justify Washington's action in admitting to the U.S. the self-styled head of the Khalistan movement, Dr Jagjit Singh Chauhan. Since Dr Chauhan has no valid travel document from the Government of India any foreign government admitting him to its territory has to extend special dispensation in his favour. The U.S. Government, which had pleaded health consideration for letting Dr Chauhan into America on a previous occasion, has discovered this time in him an agricultural expert whose knowledge of farming can be a source of enlightenment to the congressional committees seeking knowledge on Third World agriculture. These phoney justifications have been offered to allow on American soil Dr Chauhan's pro-Khalistan propaganda against India's integrity.

But Mr Barnes' riposte disregards these specious pleas and seeks to justify the U.S. action on the ground that India, too, has allowed the protagonists of Puerto Rican independence to visit this country. The ambassador did not specify which particular halt in India by the Puerto Ricans he had in mind when he said that the visits of Dr Chauhan to America are comparable to the Puerto Ricans' activities in this country. Whatever else might have brought the dissident Puerto Ricans to this country it could not possibly have been the summons by the Government of India seeking their expert opinion on U.S. weaponry and computers. It is more probable that the Puerto Ricans came to India in connection with an international conference. The comparison of the two situations therefore is inapt. At the very least it is a polemical defence of the thoroughly indefensible activities of Dr Chauhan made possible by the U.S. Government's complaisance, if not active backing.

By comparing these two sets of circumstances Mr Barnes has lifted the veil on the U.S. attitude to the Punjab situation. While official America professes a policy of support for India's integ-

rity, what role the American clandestine agencies play in the efforts being made to destabilise India requires a closer examination by the Government of India. Mr Barnes must know the differences between Punjab in India and Puerto Rico in the U.S. Punjab is a state of the Indian union. There can be no Indian union without Punjab. From times immemorial Punjab has been the inalienable part of India. In the political and cultural configuration of India, in modern and ancient times, Punjab has always been the inseparable part of this country. Puerto Rico on the other hand, was annexed by the U.S. in 1898 in the Spanish-American war. The island is not a state of the U.S. The proposal for making it the 51st state of the U.S. was defeated by Puerto Rico's popular vote. Puerto Rico does not take part in the U.S. national elections nor does its representatives sit in the American Congress. Though some of the U.S. laws apply to Puerto Rico, the Nonaligned Movement regards it as a non-selfgoverning territory. By finding a parallel between the movement for independence in such a territory with the secessionist conspiracy of Dr Chauhan the U.S. envoy has revealed a dangerous state of mind which the Government of India should take notice of. Already, the demand has been made by a crosssection of political opinion that the government should demand the recall of Mr Barnes. The U.S. Administration should not be allowed to use Mr Shultz's visit to intimidate India.

### Bomb Explodes in Jullundur; Punjab Hindu Strike

*BK271020 Hong Kong AFP in English 1014 GMT 27 Jun 83*

[Text] New Delhi, June 27 (AFP) — At least one person was killed and several others injured when a powerful bomb exploded today in the industrial town of Jullundur, Punjab state, agency reports reaching here said. The victim, a Sikh youth, was manufacturing the bomb when it wemt off, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported quoting police sources.

PTI said that the youth, who was not identified, died instantly and an unspecified number of his accomplices were seriously injured. One of the injured has had a leg amputated, the agency said quoting hospital sources. Police have cordoned off the area, a residential complex in the city. At least two people, identified as a young boy and a woman, were rounded up for interrogation.

Meanwhile, correspondents in state capital Chandigarh reported that shops, markets and businesses remained closed today in Hindu-majority areas throughout the state in response to a strike call to protest recent extremist Sikh violence. The Sikhs, who form the majority of the population in the northwestern state, have been campaigning for greater political autonomy.

Normally busy vegetable and fruit markets were deserted, the correspondents said. At Sultanpuri Lodhi in Kapurthala district, where extremists killed a Hindu priest yesterday, traders shutdown completely. The day-long general strike, begun this morning, was called by the Punjab Hindu Sangathan (Organisation of Punjab Hindus).

Reports reaching the administration headquarters in Chandigarh said that the atmosphere in Jullundur city was tense as Hindus and Sikhs prepared to launch marches either for or against the strike call. Despite a standing ban on the assembly of five or more people, Hindus and Sikhs were collecting in groups at market places. Police were patrolling the troubled areas in large numbers, the correspondents said.

### 2 Killed in Explosion

*BK271249 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Jun 83*

[Text] In Punjab, some incidents were reported from Jullundur today. According to official sources in Chandigarh, two persons were killed and one seriously injured when a crude bomb which they were making exploded in the Shakti Nagar area of the town. In another incident, police had to resort to firing to control a stone-throwing unruly mob near (Valmiki Chowk). Lathi [baton] charge and bursting of teargas shells failed to bring the crowd under control. In the firing two persons were killed and six including two policemen seriously injured.

### Curfew Imposed

*BK271613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Jun 83*

[Text] At Jullundur today, three persons died and many were injured when a stone-throwing mob clashed with the police. The police had to open fire in self-defense. According to an official press release, a police patrol party was attacked by an unruly mob with brickbats and acid bottles in the (Valmiki Chowk) area. Lathi [baton] charge and bursting of teargas shells failed to bring the crowd under control. Among those injured were two deputy superintendents of police, one assistant superintendent of police, and some 20 constables. A magisterial inquiry has been ordered. A 36-hour curfew has been imposed in the affected area from 0800 tonight.

### Handgrenade Parcel Sent to Amritsar Police

*BK250949 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Jun 83*

[Text] A parcel containing a handgrenade sent to the deputy superintendent of police [DSP], Amritsar, Giani Bachhan Singh, was delivered by post at his residence yesterday. It was handed over to the police and army experts defused it.

Our Amritsar correspondent reports that an attempt on the life of the Amritsar DSP was made earlier.

The Akali president, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, has condemned the parcel bomb explosion in Jullundur yesterday in which two persons were killed. He described it as a highly deplorable incident.

### Curfew Imposed on Khurja in Uttar Pradesh

*BK270900 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Jun 83*

[Text] Indefinite curfew was clamped in Khurja town of Bulandshahr district in Uttar Pradesh yesterday, following vio-

lent clashes between two sections of the people in which two people were killed. An official spokesman told our Lucknow correspondent this morning that the situation is under control and no untoward incident has been reported from any part of the town. District officers have reached the spot. (?Thirteen) persons have been arrested in connection with the incident.

**Lok Sabha Deputy Speaker Announces Resignation**
*BK250927 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Jun 83*

[Text] Mr G. Lakshmanan has resigned as the deputy speaker of the Lok Sabha. Mr Lakshmanan, [of the party] Dravida Munnetra Kashagam, announced this decision at a press conference in Madras this morning. He said he has sent his resignation letter to the speaker. He added that the decision was taken in consultation with the party leadership in view of the present political situation.

**Official on INSAT-1B Launching in August**
*BK261305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Jun 83*

[Text] The INSAT-1B will become operational within a month after its launch if everything goes as planned. It is scheduled to be launched in the 3d week of August. The Post and Telegraph [P&T] Department has fully tested all its 28 ground satellite stations and will switch over to INSAT-1B in less than 4 weeks of its launching. This was stated by the deputy director general in charge of satellite communications, Mr (M.L. Rawal), in an interview with the All India Radio correspondent in New Delhi today. He also said the P&T is providing two more ground stations to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at (?Uruli) near Bombay to facilitate communication between offshore and onshore points via satellite. It will increase the satellite communication channels for commercial purposes. The INSAT-1B will provide 5,000 two-way channels for telecommunication. The department is also setting up a remote satellite station at Kuluin Himachal Pradesh. This will become operational in the next 8 months; 20 such remote satellite stations will be set up in mountainous and remote areas in the next 2 years.

**Prototype of Pilotless Aircraft Near Completion**
*BK250929 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Jun 83*

[Text] India's first prototype of the pilotless target aircraft [PTA] is almost ready. It will be test flown in a few months time. This has been stated by Air Vice Marshal H.M. Krishnamurti, director of the Aeronautical Development Establishment. He told PTI in Bangalore that various subsystems and components of the PTA had been tested and found effective. It would be produced by the public sector Hindusthan Aeronautics Limited, which is developing its engine.

India is the first Asian country to design and fabricate such a sophisticated aid to cut training cost.

**Delhi Updates Death Toll in Flood-Hit Gujarat**
*BK261607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Jun 83*

[Text] The death toll in the flood-ravaged Saurashtra region in Gujarat has gone up to over 400; 355 people are reported missing from the region. Briefing newsmen in Ahmedabad, the Gujarat home minister, Mr Prabhodh Raval, said Junagarh district is the worst hit accounting for 389 deaths and nearly all the missing people. He said measures to prevent the spread of epidemics in the affected areas have been intensified. The minister said that six more helicopters will be placed into service from tomorrow for airdropping food packets in some of the areas of Junagarh district which still remain cut off from the rest of the state. Over 5,000 food packets were air dropped in these areas today.

Our Rajkot correspondent reports that so far, 41,000 people have been evacuated from the affected areas. The prime minister willmake an aerial survey of the flood-affected areas of Gujarat tomorrow.

### Yaqub Khan Returns From Geneva, Makes Statement

*BK271107 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 27 Jun 83*

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan has said the UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Diego Cordovez, will undertake a shuttle tour of the countries of the region in 2 or 3 months in order to carry forward the process of negotiations aimed at finding a comprehensive political settlement of the Afghan crisis. Yaqub Khan was speaking to newsmen at Islamabad airport on his return home from Geneva early this morning after participating in the current round of indirect talks on Afghanistan.

He said the process of consultations with the Afghan refugees will be started by UN agencies in 2 or 3 months. Mr Cordovez will also visit Washington and Moscow, where he will seek approval and support of the United States and the Soviet Union for the draft declaration regarding guarantees. Yaqub Khan said it is wrong to say that the Geneva talks have reached a stalemate. The talks would be continued, he added. Steady progress was made toward the political settlement during the resumed talks in Geneva, borne out by the fact that meaningful discussion on the substantive issues was continued through the indirect negotiations.

He said during the talks it was noted that a settlement will be based on an integrated agreement, which means that settlement will only be final when an agreement is reached on all the four issues related to it. The four issues are: withdrawal of foreign forces, desire for noninterference on a bilateral basis, international guarantees, and the return of the Afghan refugees. It was also clearly understood that the settlement cannot be finalized until and unless consultations are held with the Afghan refugees on conditions which are satisfactory for their return to their homeland. He said Pakistan attaches greatest importance to this aspect of the settlement. It was also recognized that the approval of the guarantors' should be sought before finalizing the settlement.

The foreign minister said they made significant progress in Geneva in reducing obstacles and in removing doubts and suspicion regarding various major issues. As far as Pakistan is concerned, it will continue its serious and sincere efforts for a negotiated settlement of the problem.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said determining the time frame for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan is central to the settlement. If we have to find a concrete and lasting solution to this problem, we will have to keep in mind that the settlement is based on very solid and strong grounds. He said we should neither act in a hurried manner nor arrive at an unstable settlement. Besides, we should not expect immediate and spectacular results. We will have to work patiently in our purposeful move toward an honorable and lasting settlement of the Afghan problem, he added.

### JANG on Indian Defense Minister's USSR Visit

*GF261450 Lahore Jang in Urdu 23 Jun 83 p 3*

[Editorial: "Indian Defense Minister's Visit to USSR"]

[Excerpt] Whatever step Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi takes is well planned and aims at the future. This is done to cover up her real intentions. This analysis is also true with regard to her latest gimmick over the Khalistan movement. She has said that the Khalistan movement has U.S. involvement, participation, or backing. She has also criticized the U.S. ambassador in India for his recent statement on U.S. arms aid to Pakistan.

However, the upcoming visit of the Indian defense minister to Moscow has brought the recent Indian tirade against the United States into focus and has revealed that all this mudslinging against the United States is being staged to create a favorable atmosphere in Moscow for India's intended arms purchases from the Soviet Union. It also aims at acquiring Soviet help for the Indian arms industry. The Indian prime minister is naturally trying to make the upcoming 6-day visit by the defense minister to the Soviet Union a success. The visit, which is of military importance, if successful, will not only help make Indian military plans in South Asia a success but will also seriously affect the balance of power in this region. That the visit is important is proved by the fact that a group of high-ranking Indian officials is accompanying the defense minister to Moscow. The officials include the secretary to the Defense Ministry and several high-ranking officials from the three armed services. The importance of the visit is also shown by the fact that this is the first visit by the defense minister to Moscow in 5 years.

The Indian defense minister is expected to hold talks with Soviet officials on cooperation in defense technology, visit Soviet defense establishments, and hold a meeting with the Soviet leader. But the real intention of the visit is for India, with Soviet help, to emerge as a top military power in Asia and become a partner with the Soviets in defense production.

### Trucking Agreement To Be Signed With Iran

*GF251611 Karachi Dawn in English 19 Jun 83 p 1*

[From the Economic and Business Review Supplement by Shaheen Sehbai]

[Text] Pakistan and Iran have agreed to sign a bilateral trucking agreement sometime in July thereby removing the biggest single bottleneck in the growth of their bilateral trade. After a meeting of high officials in Tehran last month, the two countries have signed a memorandum of understanding and approved the first draft of the agreement which will now be studied by Tehran and Islamabad in detail.

The agreement comes after both sides faced major practical difficulties during the first year of their U.S. $500 million bilateral trade agreement signed in April 1982, mainly due to the

handicap of Pakistan Railways to carry all the goods to Iran and problems in early release of wagons by Iran.

The draft trucking agreement provides for vehicles of both countries to carry the goods up to the destination which would cut down delivery time and also absorb as much of growth as can be achieved, as private transport is available in Pakistan in abundance.

The main stumbling block to the agreement so far had been Iran's insistence that instead of a bilateral accord, Pakistan should join the international transit agreement of which Iran is already a member. Pakistan was reluctant in accepting this demand, because according to Islamabad this would open the way for direct overland trade not only between India and Iran but also between India and the West. With the increase in shipping problems, in the wake of increase in trade, Iran finally accepted that a bilateral agreement was inevitable if smooth supply of goods was to be ensured from Pakistan.

A working group of officials led by a joint secretary held four days of talks in Tehran in May and signed the memorandum of understanding. The final agreement will be signed when either the Iranian commerce minister pays a visit to extend the bilateral trade protocol which expired on completion of one year in April, or his Pakistani counterpart visits Tehran.

Besides the trucking business, the National Logistics Cell (NLC) will also be a major beneficiary of the trucking accord as bulk of the private sector exports will be made by road in view of the long delays and congestion faced on shipments made by rail.

## Advisory Council Drafts Report on Government

*BK271718 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 27 Jun 83*

[Text] The 30-member special committee of the federal advisory council today completed its work on a new system of government for the country. The committee chairman, Mr Fida Mohammad Khan, said the next meeting of the committee will be held on 5 July, when the draft of the committee report will receive its final approval and be presented to the federal advisory council chairman the following day. He said the report is expected to be presented at the next session of the federal council. The committee recommendations have been formulated with overall consensus and after extensive discussion on each of their aspects, he added.

## Security Measures Imposed in Baluchistan for Polls

*GF261426 Karachi Dawn in English 23 Jun 83 p 14*

[Text] Quetta, June 22: Governor Lieut. General Rahimuddin Khan, describing the situation as quite peaceful with no subversive elements operating in the province, said that the government would take all necessary steps for ensuring law and order during the local bodies elections, to be held in Baluchistan before Muharram. Work of delimitation of constituencies, he added, had almost been completed in the province.

The governor who was talking to a group of journalists, who recently returned from a tour of Kalat division, said at martial law headquarters here on Tuesday that new local bodies representatives would be inducted in office by October or November this year. Last local bodies polls, he pointed out, were held in peaceful atmosphere except two or three minor disputes during the electoral exercise in Baluchistan.

Gen. Rahimuddin Khan hoped that people of the province would behave properly and the candidates in case of their defeat would accept the results with open heart. He said that the main idea behind holding local bodies elections was to provide an opportunity to the people to manage affairs of their areas locally through their elected representatives. He said that the government wanted honest people to come forward to take up the responsibilities in local bodies institutions. He also stated that local bodies councillors would have to account for funds placed at their disposal and added that efforts had been made to tell them as to how proper account of development funds could be maintained.

Baluchistan governor said that next year's annual development programme would be launched in province from July. He said that development strategy suiting requirements of the province had been evolved and priorities set to implement the development plan on schedule. He said that last quarter of each financial year was devoted to finalisation of the schemes for the next year so as to ensure launching of development programme on schedule. The tempo of development, he pointed out, could not be accelerated without proper planning.

He said that this government would try its best that textile mill at Uthal in Lasbela district was not closed down. The government, he added, would continue covering up its losses to all possible extent. He also referred to the engineering college complex, being constructed at Khuzdar, and said that work on the project was satisfactorily in progress.

Lieut. Gen. Rahimuddin Khan said that 14 towns in Baluchistan had been selected for proper township planning.

## Al-Zulfiqar Member Sentenced to Prison

*GF261430 Karachi Mashriq in Urdu 20 Jun 83 p 1*

[By *Mashriq* special correspondent]

[Text] Lahore, 19 June — Special Military Tribunal No 54 sentenced Hamid, a member of the Al-Zulfiqar terrorist organization, to 14 years rigorous imprisonment after the Special Military Tribunal completed its hearing at Kot Lakhpat Jail. The verdict was announced this afternoon.

It is reported that the accused Hamid was a member of the Al-Zulfiqar terrorist organization and was caught with a hand-grenade in his possession.

## SRI LANKA

### Jayewardene Returns From Foreign Tour 27 June

*BK271255 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 27 Jun 83*

[Text] President Jayewardene returned to the island this morning after his foreign tour. The president and Mrs Jayewardene left the island on the 12th of this month and first visited Rome during which Mr Jayewardene had an audience with Pope John Paul. Later, he arrived in Egypt on an 8-day official visit. His discussions with the Egyptian President Husni Mubarak centered on the Lebanese issue and other developments in the Middle East. The two leaders also discussed bilateral relations and ways of boosting them. On his way to Sri Lanka, Mr Jayewardene stopped over in Bahrain on a 3-day private visit. There the president had talks with Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah. He also met many Sri Lankans who are employed there.

### AFP: Authorities Reimpose Curfew in Trincomalee

*BK260800 Hong Kong AFP in English 0740 GMT 26 Jun 83*

[Text] Colombo, June 26 (AFP) — Authorities have again reimposed a curfew on the northeastern city of Trincomalee after a fresh outbreak of communal violence between majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils, the *Weekend* newspaper reported today. The curfew has been in effect nearly continuously since early this month when violence erupted in the Trincomalee district shortly after Tamil separatists shot dead two Air Force men and seriously wounded another in a ambush at Vavuniya, 250 km (155 miles) from here.

An earlier curfew had been imposed after two bombs were thrown at the home of a Trincomalee M.P., and several shops were gutted by other bomb attacks. In the earlier incidents, investigators attributed the attacks to Tamil militants seeking to set up an independent state in the north, and retaliation by groups of Sinhalese. After imposing a 19-hour curfew for a few days, authorities gradually relaxed the measure, and the curfew was finally lifted last Thursday. However, on Friday there was a new bomb attack against a shop belonging to a government party supporter. No casualties were reported, but following the attack, police intensified their patrols in the city, the *Weekend* report said.

#### Further Report

*BK280909 Hong Kong AFP in English 0841 GMT 28 Jun 83*

[Text] Colombo, June 28 (AFP) — A 24-hour curfew was reimposed on the northeastern city of Trincomalee after a fresh outbreak of violence between majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils rocked the area which has been disturbed by nearly three weeks of clashes. Late yesterday a man and his son were killed in bomb attacks on their house, the president of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) M. Sivasithamparam told parliament. Mr Sivasithamparam was informed of the fresh clashes by the TULF parliamentarian for Trincomalee while the house here was debating the extension of emergency rule imposed over a month ago there. Earlier in the day, a private coach carrying passengers was waylaid and set on fire, injuring 17 persons, four of them seriously, police said. Some 20 shops in the city's center were set ablaze and some were still burning when the curfew was clamped down again in the afternoon, reports from Trincomalee said. The deputy minister of defence and the acting police chief were due to leave here for Trincomalee today to assess the situation, informed sources told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Trincomalee, 250 km (about 150 miles) from here, has a mixed population of Sinhalese and minority Tamils. The curfew has been in effect nearly continuously since early this month when violence erupted in the Trincomalee districts and some other parts of the country after militant Tamil separatists shot dead two airforce men and seriously wounded another in an ambush in nearby Vavuniya. These killings led to a rash of arson, looting and murder. Prime Minister Ramasinghe Premadasa told parliament yesterday that the curfew was lifted on Thursday as calm seemed to settle on the port city, official sources said. But the next day clashes erupted anew with a bomb attack on a shop in which at least one person was injured. Following yesterday's spate of attacks the curfew was clamped down again and will continue today, sources said. Security forces have launched intensive patrols in the area. Meanwhile TULF members said in parliament that until the security forces achieved some racial balance with Tamil officers posted there it would be difficult to contain the violence.

### AFP Reports British Journalist Deported

*BK270839 Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 27 Jun 83*

[Text] Colombo, June 27 (AFP) — British journalist David Selbourne was asked to leave Sri Lanka by immigration authorities and deported on Saturday night, British High Commission sources said here today. The high commission source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Mr Selbourne had been here for about a week but said he was not aware of the reason for the deportation. *The Island* newsaper quoted the controller of immigration and emigration as saying that Mr Selbourne was not deported but has his "departure ensured." The controller reportedly told *The Island* that Mr Selbourne was banned from entering Sri Lanka on a Defence Ministry directive.

Mr Selbourne, an Oxford University don, visited Sri Lanka last year and wrote a series of articles for *The Guardian* newspaper in London which were critical of the government and sympathetically discussed the sensitive "Tamil question." Some minority Tamils are seeking to establish an independent state in the country's north and youth have resorted to violence in pursuit of this. *The Sun* newspaper quoting official sources said Mr Selbourne who was on a tourist visa had not acted as a tourist. Mr Selbourne's last series of articles was reproduced here in the fortnightly *Lanka Guardian* and the pro-Tamil weekly *Saturday Review*. Sources here believe that Mr Selbourne was in Colombo to do another series on the Tamil issue and the judiciary. Mr Selbourne had just returned to his hotel after interviewing former Prime Minsiter Sirima Bandaranaike when officials asked him to leave, sources said.

## Montazeri Issues Message on Need for Unity

*LD271357 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Jun 83*

[Message by Ayatollah Montazeri on the anniversary of 28 June 1981 explosion at the Islamic Republic Party Headquarters in Tehran — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Four years worth of experience since the victory of the revolution show that the gains of this great revolution have seldom been vulnerable to foreign enemies and their domestic agents, despite all their mischief. It has also shown that, thanks to the solid presence of our aware people on the scene, their self-sacrifices and the decisive and timely leadership of the great leader, all the dangers and plots — from the American-imposed war, through the blasphemous Iraqi Ba'thist regime, to superpower economic blockades, provocations by the region's reaction, and the sedition by deviationist minigroups at home — have so far had no major impact upon the course of the revolution, praise be to God.

What is deemed to be important and what paves the way for enemy penetration are inappropriate conflicts and our own moral attitude and behavior — something that can, God forbid, have the greatest influence on the defeat of the revolution. What the revolution truly needs today is to maintain the unity of word and sincere intention on the part of all the dedicated and worthy forces — forces that can, with the utmost sincerity and devoid of any motive other than the satisfaction of God, serve the revolution and Islam.

What is being forcefully felt today is the danger of discord among forces, the feeling of isolation by competent and dedicated forces as a result of the creation of [artificial political] atmospheres, rumors, accusations, biased behavior, and taking notice of such things as what is being said. To preserve unity of expression, to avoid anything that could bring about the dissension and dispersion of genuine and dedicated forces, and to employ them within their capability are today the major duties of the government and nation.

My dear brother [as heard], if you and I are looking to God, why is it that we get upset when one of our brothers in the trenches or in a [government] post is doing a good job, has become inevitably the focus of attention, and is making a name for himself in the process. The man of God would pray for those who serve God and Muslims and would aid and support them to the best of his ability.

[Signed] Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, 27 June 1983, Qom

## Prime Minister on Oil Exports, Investments

*LD271729 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Jun 83*

[Interview with Prime Minister Musavi-Khamene'i by unidentified correspondent after a Cabinet meeting in Tehran on 27 June — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, could you tell us what issues were discussed at today's Cabinet meeting and what major topics were raised in the continuation of the debate on the country's 5-year plan?

[Musavi-Khamene'i] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Today we continued our discussion on various projects. The important matter raised today concerned oil exports in the next 5 years within the context of protecting the interests of our future generation. We know that the development and exploitation of oil naturally cannot be unlimited, rather some additional investment will naturally be needed, influencing the shape of various projects over the next 5 years. As the topic is complex and as it will have an impact on other sectors in the country, other Cabinet officials provided detailed explanations of the matter. It was decided that the topic should be further discussed at another session to arrive at a precise decision.

Apart from this, other aspects of government revenues were discussed and debated. This, as well as the question of taxation and other government revenues, could have a decisive influence upon the plans over the next 5 years.

## Minister Interviewed on Saudi Pilgrim Obstacles

*LD252109 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Jun 83*

[Interview with Iranian Islamic Guidance Minister Mohammad Khatami by an unidentified correspondent — date, place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Khatami would you please elaborate on the issues of the pilgrimage in general for the benefit of our (?listeners)?

[Khatami] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In view of experiences gained by officials responsible for the pilgrimage in the past and on the basis of proposals from the people themselves, we have tried to deal with problems by more careful planning. From our point of view, progress has been satisfactory and we hope to be able to solve as many problems as we can and provide the pilgrims with better financial and spiritual facilities. Only part of the pilgrimage issue, however, is

our responsibility. The other part is connected with Saudi Arabia because Mecca and Medina, these two great Islamic centers, are situated in Saudi Arabia. Unfortunately, we have some difficulties in this regard that might create a series of problems for us. According to plans and considering the number of Iranian pilgrims — Iran is either first or second in numbers of pilgrims — it was decided to deal with the problem of housing in Saudi Arabia earlier this year. The necessary measures were taken, but unfortunately, the Government of Saudi Arabia created problems during the trip the Iranian delegation took to that country to take care of supplies, by using delaying and disruptive tactics. In fact, despite our optimism, we will say that Saudi Arabia does disrupt the affairs of our honorable Iranian pilgrims. This surprises us a great deal. First, Mecca and Medina are great Islamic centers and all Muslims should be able to use their facilities on an equal basis in order to carry out their religious duties. The greatest honor claimed by the Saudi Arabian Government is to serve the noble shrines, the greatest testimony of which is serving the pilgrims of Mecca who go to pay homage to the house of God and the grave of the Prophet of God. And serving the noble shrines means to serve the pilgrims and not to create difficulties in their affairs.

Second, although we never expect brotherly behavior from Saudi Arabia, a matter whose origin I will not go into here, we expect them to face problems realistically and to adopt policies on a realistic basis. It is a great fact that in Iran the Islamic revolution has occurred. It is a fact that this revolution relies on the power of the will and belief of this people. It is a fact that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is at the service of this people's wishes and problems, serves this people, and has nothing but the wishes of the people to discuss with others. It is on the basis of these facts that they should found their policies.

All regional countries, including Saudi Arabia, should realize the fact that the Islamic revolution of Iran, the brave and Muslim nation of Iran, and the Islamic Republic of Iran, which has originated from the bloody uprising of this nation, are here to stay; they should adapt their policies according to these realities. They should realize that creating problems for Iranian pilgrims on their way to the house of God is tantamount to directly confronting this people. Naturally, our nation can never easily turn a blind eye to such harsh behavior especially when it feels that these problems are created because of its Islamic revolution and its anti-imperialist, anti-American, and anti-Zionist stance. We hope that these problems are solved in the near future and that the mistakes are put right. We can even hope, at this stage, that these confrontations result from the mistakes, ignorance, and carelessness of Saudi Arabia's minor officials, and we hope that the necessary orders are issued to solve these problems. Since countries with only half or a third of the number of Iranian pilgrims have been able to go there and have their housing affairs taken care of for their pilgrims, considering the large number of Iranian pilgrims in view of the difficulties created, that is to say, it is now 1 and 1/2-2 months later than last year and still they have not allowed our officials to begin full operations, considering the short time we have left, and also considering the right and status of the martyr-nurturing and Muslim nation of Iran and the past we have put behind us and the changes that have occurred, we hope that God willing, steps will be taken to allow us to remedy the mistakes of the past with regard to provisions and facilities and to act speedily in the future. But, since we have nothing to hide from our own people, nothing that should be said behind closed doors, it is the right of the people to be put in the picture, very often especially because of their interest in the pilgrimage. We will discuss problems with the people, and we hope that in the future we will be able to do better for the people. God's blessings be upon you all.

### Council of Guardian Official on Council Duties

*GF261300 Tehran Tehran Times in English 2 Jun 83 p 2*

[Exclusive interview with Dr Mehrpur, member of the Council of Guardians, by unidentified *Tehran Times* correspondent — date not given]

[Text] Tehran — Dr Mehrpur, a member lawyer of the constitution's Guardian Council, recently obliged to an interview with the *Tehran Times* in which he shed light on matters concerning legislation and the ways the council deals with laws passed by the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis). Excerpts:

"According to the Islamic Republic's Constitution, the legislative body, namely, the Islamic Consultative Assembly is authorized to make proposals and approve the proposed bills which are in full conformity with Islamic principles and canon law. Article 72 of the Constitution stipulates the Islamic Consultative Assembly must not pass laws which are discrepant to the principles of the official religion of the country and the constitution law.

"Hence, another body named the Constitution's Guardian Council has been established to check on the congruity of the law articles ratified by the Majlis with the cannonical and Islamic laws and the Constitution. Thus, the laws approved by the Majlis can be put into effect by executive bodies only after they have been verified by the Guardian Council.

"The Guardian Council comprises 6 high caliber theologians fully capable of deducing religious decrees (mujtahid) and appointed by the leadership and 6 laymen who are faithful lawyers by the Majlis from among those nominated by the Supreme Judiciary Council.

"The legislative process is as follows: The bills proposed by the Majlis deputies or the government first are examined by the special committees and debated on for two sessions by the deputies. After the approval by a majority vote of the deputies the (bills) will be passed on to the Guardian Council and as stipulated in Article 94 of the Constitution shall announce its view regarding the conformity or discrepancy of the bill with the Islamic and constitutional laws within a period of 10 days upon receipt."

### Tehran Interviews Pilot of Hijacked Helicopter

*LD270546 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 26 Jun 83*

[Text] Our colleague has interviewed the pilot of the Iranian helicopter which landed in Bahrain a few days ago when the copilot together with one of the crew asked for asylum there but

the brave and committed pilot together with two other crewmembers did not agree to the disgrace of being dominated by foreigners and returned to Iran. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As you have heard in the news bulletin, following the landing of a helicopter belonging to the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Bahrain several days ago, two of the passengers of that helicopter asked for asylum and three others including the pilot of the helicopter returned to Iran. We have come here to interview our brother. First I would like to ask him to tell us how it happened.

[Unidentified pilot] On that day we were assigned to go on a mission to the east of the Al Bakr and Al-Umayyah Heights. We carried out our mission and on the way back to our own base, the copilot started to leave the country at high speed and at a low altitude, in spite of the fact that there were five people on board. About 3 minutes after his [word indistinct] I realized what he had decided to do and I protested and advised him, but he said that if I interfered with what he was doing he would head toward the water. Considering the fact that he was a pilot and capable of doing what he said I decided to let him do what he wanted and then return the helicopter and the others to the country and return the property of the people of Iran to Iran. We went toward one of the neighboring countries and then from there we went to Bahrain. In Bahrain each one of us were asked if we wanted to seek asylum. I was asked first whether I wanted to stay or not. When I rejected the offer and said that I wanted to return they were surprised and asked the others. Two people stayed there and three returned to Iran with me. It is noteworthy here that despite all of Iraq's claims regarding its air and sea cover, the fast-flying pilots of the airborne division of the Navy carry out their missions in the area to the east of Al Bakrand Al-Umayyah almost every day and return to their bases unharmed.

[Correspondent] Could you please tell us, as the commander of the helicopter, what was the motive behind the action of these people?

[Pilot] First, lack of belief and then, not appreciating in depth what goes on around them.

[Correspondent] Would you please tell us who contacted you in Bahrain and what were the offers the passengers of the helicopter were given for asylum?

[Pilot] All of the passengers were summoned one by one to be interviewed. In one of the interviews I was asked and a foreigner told me that I could have the passport of any country I wanted and that I could work in the country of my choice and live there and that my financial needs would be met. He said that my family would join me in (?3) or 2 years. Then, afterwards, I talked to one of the people who returned to Iran with me, who was also interviewed, and we compared notes and found out that the same person had interviewed him as well and that person had introduced himself as an official of the American Embassy.

[Correspondent] Could you please tell us what your motives and that of the others who returned to Iran were for returning?

[Pilot] We are Muslims and Iranians. We were born in Iran and wish to die in Iran. Our families wait for us when we go on our missions and we long to see them again. I do not think that that is the right way to leave Iran and, basically, that is, in a way, ignoring all the traditions and manners of an Iranian.

[Correspondent] Thank you for taking part in this interview.

[Pilot] My pleasure. [end recording]

## Commentary Views Un Talks on Afghanistan

*GF271430 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 26 Jun 83*

[Unattributed commentary: "The Third Round of Geneva Talks Has Ended"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the third round of the talks held to find a political solution which would secure the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan ended last Friday without any tangible progress. According to observers, the talks, whose framework was established by the second session of the United Nations [as heard], have reached an impasse. This is due to the fact that each side taking part in the negotiations insisted on its own views.

Although questions such as the withdrawal of over 110,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the conclusion of international guarantees preventing foreign interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, and the return of all Afghan refugees living in Iran and Pakistan were considered for drawing up the framework of an agreement, the Soviet Union has objected through the Afghan Government to the provision that the Soviet forces be withdrawn from Afghanistan by the time the Afghan refugees begin returning to their homeland. The Soviet Union also insisted on the UN Security Council resolution calling for a guarantee that there would be no interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Such a negative stand and the demand for international guarantees prove that the military occupation policy will continue to prevail until a puppet government establishes itself in Afghanistan. In fact, the daily bombardment of residential areas and the silencing of the poor people are an indication of this fact. Meanwhile, the representative of the UN secretary general in the talks has expressed hope that a lasting agreement could be drawn up through new visits to the capitals of the countries taking part in the negotiations.

According to conflicting reports about the session held, the foreign ministers of Pakistan and the puppet regime ruling in Kabul are trying to create favorable conditions for a political settlement by making a number of concessions for the establishment of a government in Afghanistan aligned with the Soviet Union. A number of tacit agreements have been reached on the question of controlling the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. However, details of these agreements have not been disclosed.

While the third round of the talks aimed at finding a compromise on the question of Afghanistan was being concluded, the puppet

Karmal regime hired a group of people to chant anti-American slogans in front of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul with a view to camouflaging the fact that the East and the West have agreed on the question of Afghanistan. However, subjugating the Muslim Afghan people in a most savage way, participating in the Geneva talks, and moving to intimidate the people in their struggle are nothing but a tactic aimed at imposing a puppet regime on the suffering Afghan people. However, the continuing struggle of the Muslim Afghan people and the Muslim revolutionaries are rejecting these talks.

The Muslim Afghan people are cognizant of the fact that the Soviet Union will meet with total political defeat. They are witnessing that the Soviet Union is daily sinking deeper in the quagmire of Afghanistan as a result of major problems such as undertaking a war expenditure in Afghanistan totalling over $400 million [as heard] and desertion of troops at the battlefronts. The Muslim Afghan people will continue their struggle until they completely expel the aggressive Soviet forces from their homeland. They will also sacrifice their lives and property for the sake of establishing Islamic sovereignty on Afghan soil, thus dealing a hard blow to the criminal Eastern and Western compromisers.

### Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,359

*LD271708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 83*

[Communique No 1,359 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We hereby inform the dear compatriots of the latest developments on the battlefronts of the imposed war. Fighting and exchanges of fire continued in most of the western and southern fronts of the country yesterday between the powerful fighters of Islam and the aggressive Iraqi mercenaries. On all the fronts our fighters defended their positions and enjoyed superiority of fire over Saddam's mercenaries. Opening artillery fire and sending out patrol groups, they inflicted losses and casualties on the Iraqi forces.

On the Marivan front the forces of Islam killed or wounded some Iraqi forces, destroyed some of their positions, and set fire to one truck and one fuel tanker. On the Nowsud front the heroic gendarmerie forces destroyed three Iraqi trenches and observation posts.

On the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, the heroic forces from the Navy and the gendarmerie fired on enemy positions and fortifications and destroyed a considerable number of their trenches, silenced the fire of the forces of Saddam, and killed a number of their personnel.

Yesterday Abadan again came under the heavy fire of the criminal forces of Saddam, which damaged a number of houses and some ambulances belonging to Abadan's hospital.

At 0900 this morning a violating Iraqi plane that was trying to attack the Nowruz oilfield was chased away by one of the fighter planes of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also yesterday all attempts to attack by the Iraqi air forces were repulsed and neutralized by the self-sacrificing personnel of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

### 'Radio Iran' on Commander's Possible Dismissal

*GF251507 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 25 Jun 83*

[Text] Following Khamene'i's meetings with the Army and corps commanders last week, it has been reported that Sayyad-Shirazi, commander of the Islamic Republic's ground forces, will shortly be removed from office and another person, whose name has not been disclosed, will be appointed by the Supreme Defense Council in his place as head of Khomeyni's ground forces.

### 'Radio Iran' Reports Clashes Among Guards

*GF251541 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 25 Jun 83*

[Text] Our news sources and other national sources from Rasht, Esfahan, and Shiraz have reported that heavy armed clashes among groups of guards have taken place, in which some guards have been killed and others injured. Observers of these clashes attribute them to severe internecine strife.